

**NEW LOCALITY RECORDS AND A NEW SPECIES  
OF CHIROTHRIPS HALIDAY  
(THYSANOPTERA: THIRIPIDAE)**

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*Chirothrips* material from the U. S. National Museum recently studied by the author yielded a new Turkish species and several new locality records. The material listed below is in the U. S. National Museum, except for exchange specimens in the Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, which is indicated by "SMF."

I am grateful to the authorities of the U. S. National Museum for the loan of the material, and to Kellie O'Neill, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for comparing holotypes and for help in many ways during my studies of *Chirothrips*. In addition, sincere thanks are due the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Bad Godesberg, Germany, for continued support of my work on Thysanoptera.

***Chirothrips alexanderae* Stannard**

*Chirothrips alexanderae* Stannard, 1959. Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. 52(1-2): 65-66, fig. 1.

North Dakota: Barnes Co., 2 ♀♀ (1 SMF), from sod by Berlese trap, 30 Oct. 1963, R. L. Post and E. S. Saugstad.

The female holotype and female paratype, from two localities in Colorado, were the only specimens previously known. Stannard doubtfully referred a Nebraska female to this species.

***Chirothrips crenulatus* Hood**

*Chirothrips crenulatus* Hood, 1927. Jour. New York Ent. Soc. 35: 130-131, pl. 14, fig. 2.

Kansas: Finney Co., Garden City, 2 ♀♀ (1 SMF), on blue grama grass, *Bouteloua gracilis* (H. B. K.) Lag. ex Steud., 21 Sept. 1960.

This species was previously known from Colorado and Nebraska.

***Chirothrips falsus* Priesner**

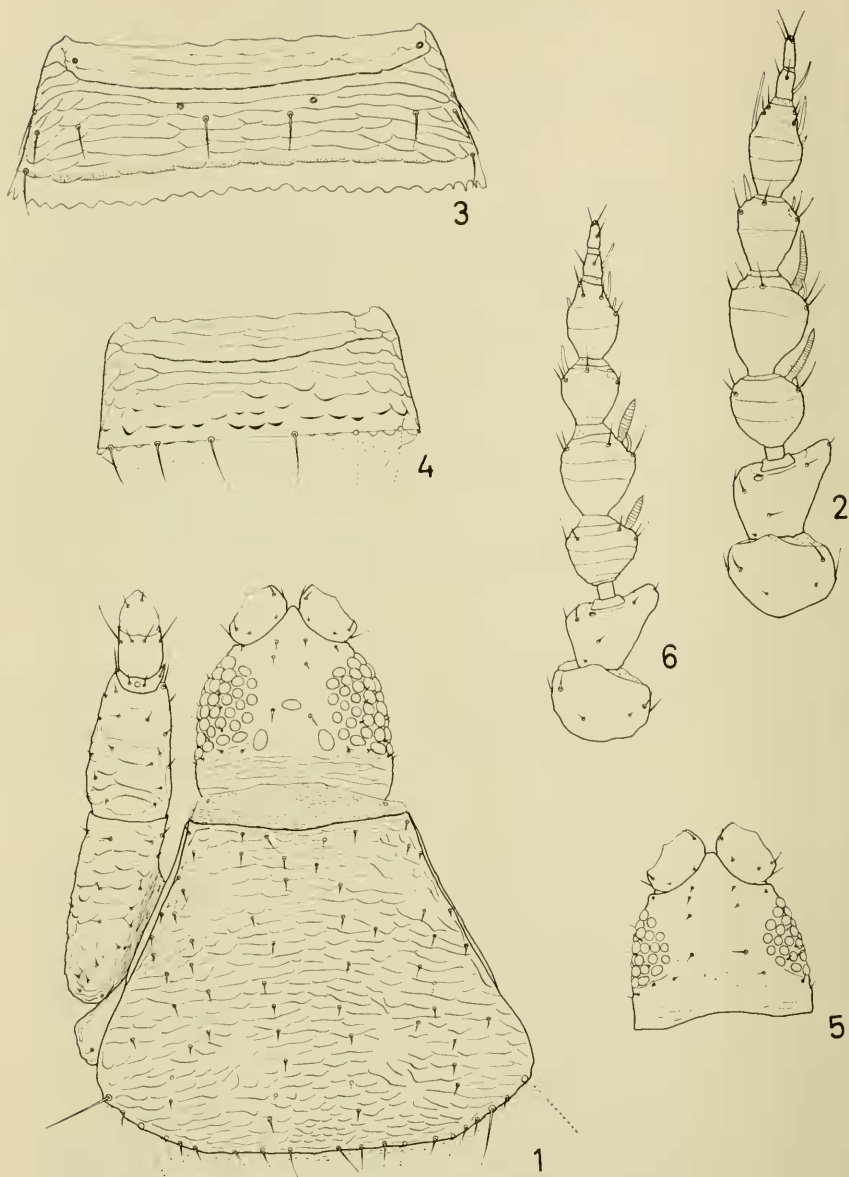
*Chirothrips falsus* Priesner, 1925. Zool. Jahrb., Abt. 1, 50(3): 312-313.

Arizona: Santa Rita Mtns., 8 ♀♀ on grass, 25 Apr. 1940, Paul Oman.

Kansas: Wellington, 1 ♀ on wheat, April 1909, E. O. G. Kelly.

New Mexico: Santa Fe, 1 ♀ in nest of rodent *Dipodomys spectabilis*, 29 Feb. 1952, H. B. Morlan, lot 52-2931.

Andre (1939) and Hood (1939) synonymized *simplex* Hood with this species, but I (in press) found that they are distinct. At that time



Figs. 1-6. *Chirothrips kurdistanus* n. sp. 1, ♀ head and prothorax, right leg omitted, dorsal view; 2, ♀ (holotype) right antenna, dorsal view; 3, ♀ tergite III; 4, ♀ sternite III; 5, ♂ head, dorsal view; 6, ♂ right antenna, dorsal view.

I recorded *falsus* from Iowa, but all other records of *falsus*, except the original ones from Mexico, must be reviewed for accuracy.

***Chirothrips kurdistanus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 1-6)

Female (macropterous): Body uniformly dark brown; fore tibia somewhat paler in distal two thirds; tarsi yellowish gray or yellowish brown; wings pale brown; antennae dark, segment I dark brown; II brown, paler at outer and distal edges; III yellowish brown; IV-VIII brown.

Head (fig. 1) broader (101-106  $\mu$ ) than long (90-97  $\mu$ ), slightly produced (5-7  $\mu$ ) in front of eyes; sides of production distinctly converging anteriorly. Vertex with 6 ante-ocellar setae, one mesal pair directly behind the other, the setae of each mesal pair 14-21  $\mu$  apart. Interocellar setae 13-17  $\mu$  long, at or as much as 5  $\mu$  posterior to level of anterior ocellus; no setae behind posterior ocelli. Eyes occupying 75-80% of side margins of head. Antennal segments (fig. 2) comparatively short and stout; segment I large, shaped as in *manicatus* group, without dorsal carina; II decidedly produced at outer distal edge; tip of process narrow, rounded, with thin terminal sense hair; maximum diagonal dimension 40-44  $\mu$ ; sense cones on III and IV simple, long (15-18 and 19-23  $\mu$ ); V decidedly shorter than IV, its main sense cone at inner edge; VII little shorter than VIII. Total length of antenna, 192-208  $\mu$ ; lengths (widths) in microns of segments, I, 26-29 (33-36); II, 24-26 (36-37); III (without pedicel), 23-25 (25-26); IV, 31-34 (26-27); V, 24-26 (23-24); VI, 30-33 (18-19); VII, 9-10 (6); VIII, 10-11 (3-4).

Pronotum (fig. 1) 1.3-1.4 times as broad as long; its length 171-192  $\mu$ ; width across anterior margin 110-127  $\mu$ ; greatest width 216-242  $\mu$ . Surface sculpture short, scalloplike lines, of which 32-38 cross meson; disc with 50-60 small setae, most of them in 4 irregular longitudinal rows. Outer postero-angular setae 31-38  $\mu$ , inner ones 24-32  $\mu$  long; posteromarginal setae 6-8 pairs. Prosternum without setae. Fore leg normal; tibia not produced at apical edge; femur 102-117  $\mu$  long; tibia 71-83  $\mu$ .

Pterothorax not particularly heavy, about as long (242-268  $\mu$ ) as broad (237-262  $\mu$ ). Mesonotum 84-90  $\mu$  long, 145-158  $\mu$  broad; all setae about equal, 15-23  $\mu$ ; surface with usual sculpture; metanotum 61-74  $\mu$  long, 113-129  $\mu$  broad; metascutellum 36-43  $\mu$  long, 96-103  $\mu$  broad. Mesosternum faintly sculptured, 96-111  $\mu$  long, 206-218  $\mu$  broad; metasternum with intercoxal process slender and triangular. Forewing 749-820  $\mu$  long; costal margin with 16-22 setae; anterior vein (radius) with 5-6 subbasal and 2 distal setae; posterior vein (media) with 2-3 setae. Hind femur 113-129  $\mu$  long, hind tibia 129-142  $\mu$ .

Abdomen fairly slender; both surfaces (figs. 3 and 4) distinctly sculptured with long, scalloped or partly anastomosing transverse lines; the heavier subbasal lines of segments IV-VII each with 20-25 minute, regularly spaced notches; tergites I-III and VIII and sternite III with similar but fewer notches. Sternites II-VI each with subapical line of separate, somewhat raised scallops. Tergites I-VII each with distinct posterior marginal plate. Abdominal segments IX and X together 121-134  $\mu$  long; greatest width across base of IX 115-132  $\mu$ . Lengths of major setae on segment IX, S1 (dorsomesal), 87-96  $\mu$ ; S2 (submesal), 82-95  $\mu$ ; S3 (lateral), 117-135  $\mu$ , about as long as segments IX and X combined; setae of X,

S1, 121–129  $\mu$ ; S2, 116–123  $\mu$  long. Ovipositor 152–165  $\mu$  long, 0.8–0.9 as long as pronotum.

Male (brachypterous): Body much paler than that of female in specimens at hand; prothorax and abdomen grayish brown, anterior abdominal segments paler than posterior ones; pterothorax yellowish brown; antennal segments I and IV–VI brown, II and III pale yellow or yellowish brown, II somewhat paler than III, VII–VIII pale brown; legs grayish brown with outer edges slightly darker.

Head (fig. 5) as in female, 84–89  $\mu$  long, 92–96  $\mu$  broad; production between eyes and antennae 6–7  $\mu$  long; vertex with setae in characteristic position, one mesal pair behind the other. Ocelli wanting. Antenna (fig. 6) with segments shaped as in female, but somewhat stouter; maximum diagonal dimension of II, 39–41  $\mu$ . Total length of antenna 163–171  $\mu$ ; length (width) of segments in microns, I, 26–27 (32–35); II, 23–27 (32–33); III (without pedicel), 19–22 (25–26); IV, 24–28 (26–28); V, 18–19 (19–22); VI, 25–27 (17–19); VII, 6–8 (6–7); VIII, 7–10 (4–5).

Thorax as in female, but smaller; pterothorax distinctly broader than long. Pronotum 143–157  $\mu$  long; greatest width 200–211  $\mu$ ; outer postero-angular setae 23–27  $\mu$ , inner ones 18–22  $\mu$ ; posteromarginal setae 4–7 pairs. Mesonotum 66–70  $\mu$  long, 127–134  $\mu$  broad; metanotum 70–76  $\mu$  long, 152–158  $\mu$  broad. Wing-pads very small, 13–32  $\mu$  long.

Abdomen sculptured as in female; notches in subbasal lines somewhat more distinct than in female. Sternites III–VI each with a fairly small suboval area porosa; longitudinal/transverse diameters, in microns, of areas in 2 paratypes (1 in parentheses), III, 13/23 (23/29); IV, 12/19 (20/27); V, 12–19 (16/20); VI, 6/9 (3 dots of 6/6 each). Quite likely specimens will be found that lack an area porosa on sternite VI.

Holotype ♀, 3 ♀♀ (1 SMF), and 2 ♂♂ paratypes from Turkey, Malatya (= Malatia), taken in quarantine with *Digitaria* sp. seeds, 11 Feb. 1953, O. K. Courtney, at D. C., W-2126, lot 53-1379.

*C. kurdistanus* n. sp. belongs to the difficult *manicatus* group. The most conspicuous feature of the new species is the position of the 4 mesal ante-ocellar setae in pairs one behind the other; all other species of the *manicatus* s. str. group that I know have these 4 setae approximately in a transverse row. Moreover, the subbasal lines of the tergites have about 20–25 distinct, delicate, almost equally spaced notches along the posterior edge. In related species these lines are generally smooth, or have only occasional indistinct notches. In females of the new species, seta S3 on abdominal segment IX is about as long as combined segments IX and X, but is much shorter than the combined segments in comparable species. The male has areae porosae only on sternites III–V or III–VI, whereas males of most related species have these areas on III–VII and sometimes VIII. Species without areae porosae on VII or VIII have the mesal ante-ocellar setae in a transverse row, not one behind another, and the subbasal tergal lines do not have equally spaced notches.

**Chirothrips mexicanus** D. L. Crawford

*Chirothrips mexicanus* D. L. Crawford, 1909. Pomona Coll. Jour. Ent. 1(4): 114-115, fig. 51.

Argentina: Prov. Mendoza, Chacras de Coria, 7 ♀♀ on *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Persoon, 19 Nov. 1960, L. A. Bahamondes.

Thailand: Bangkok, 1 ♀ taken in quarantine on grass, 2 Apr. 1962, H. A. Woolford, Hawaii 33281, lot 62-12887.

This species occurs in North, Central, and South America, southern Africa, Hawaii, Midway I., and the Philippines. Previous records in Argentina are for the provinces of Buenos Aires, Salta, La Pampa, La Rioja, and Santa Fé.

**Chirothrips sensitivus** Andre

*Chirothrips sensitivus* Andre, 1939 (June). Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 41 (6): 198-200, figs. 7, 10.

*Chirothrips talpoides* Hood, 1939 (Sept.). Rev. Ent. (Rio de Janeiro 10(2): 466-469.

This confirms the synonymy that I (in press) have indicated between these species. Kellie O'Neill kindly compared the two holotypes, which are in the U. S. National Museum.

**Chirothrips spiniceps** Hood

*Chirothrips spiniceps* Hood, 1915. Insecutor Inscitiae Menstr. 3: 12-15, pl. 1, fig. 8.

Kansas: Hodgeman Co., 1 ♀ on wheat, 23 May 1952, R. H. Painter, lot 53-4696.

New Jersey: Demarest, 1 ♀ swept from grass, 19 Aug. 1935, W. S. Fields, Cwfd. no. 194; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ from grass, 6 Sept. 1936, W. S. Fields, Cwfd. no. 352. Cresskill, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ on *Panicum virgatum* L., 6 Aug. 1939, J. C. Crawford, Cwfd. no. 747; same except 13 Aug. 1939, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Cwfd. no. 749. Tenafly, 1 ♀ on grass, 13 Aug. 1939, J. C. Crawford Cwfd. no. 750. Englewood, 5 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, on *Panicum virgatum* L., 20 Aug. 1939, J. C. Crawford, Cwfd. no. 752; same except 17 Sept. 1939, 4 ♀♀, Cwfd. no. 754.

South Dakota: Elk Point, 1 ♀ swept from winter wheat, 5 May 1915, C. N. Ainslie, Webster no. 8844.

Previous U. S. records for this species are Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

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### THE TRIVIAL NAME OF THE POTATO TUBERWORM (LEPIDOPTERA: GELECHIDAE)

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Bradley (*Entomologist's Gazette*, 17: 227, 1966) expressed the opinion that the name *Gelechia terrella* Walker, 1864, should be used as the valid name for the species currently known as *Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller). Walker's name is a junior secondary homonym of *Tinea terrella* Denis and Schiffermüller, [1775]. Stainton (*List of the specimens of British animals in the collection of the British Museum*, pt. 16: 71, 1852) transferred *terrella* D. & S. to *Gelechia*, and the species remained in *Gelechia* until 1870 when Heinemann (*Die Schmetterlinge Deutschlands und der Schweiz*, vol. 2, pt. 1: 235) placed it in *Bryotropha* Heinemann, 1870. According to article 59(c) of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* a name rejected before 1960 as a secondary homonym is not to be restored as the valid name. In the case of *terrella* (Walker), Busck (*in* Dyar, *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 52: 502, [1903]) rejected the name as being preoccupied and used *operculella* as the valid name for the species. This action is adequate under the terms of the Code to maintain the use of *operculella* for the species.